

## INTERNATIONAL

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**boteurs Seize Kontum Houses, Cut Off Airport**

By Fox Butterfield

ON, May 25 (NYT).—North Vietnamese saboteurs, accompanied by intensive artillery fire, entered Kontum in the Central Highlands early today and remained all day despite government efforts to drive them out, a senior U.S. official there reported.

Nearly 100 seized houses, believed to number about 100, seized houses at the airport, cutting off the besieged city from its only means of

U.S. adviser for the military region that includes the mountainous and sparsely populated highlands, said it appeared that the saboteurs' job was to make a "bridgehead for larger forces" to attack Kontum.

The attack "does not threaten the integrity of Kontum's defenses," Mr. Vann said in a telephone interview, "but it may signify the beginning of very serious coordinated attacks on the city." Allied officials have been expecting the North Vietnamese to open a major assault on Kontum ever since they overran the city's northern defenses at Tan Canh last month.

## Attack Above Hué

North Vietnamese troops also opened a heavy attack on the government's northernmost defense lines along the My Chanh River above Hué, getting some tanks and infantry across the river after an all-day battle, reports from the scene said. South Vietnamese marines killed 246 of the invaders and knocked out four tanks, while losing 12 dead and 59 wounded, U.S. officials said.

The My Chanh River has formed South Vietnam's northern defense line since Quang Tri city fell three weeks ago, and a successful enemy attack across it would constitute a serious threat to Hué, the former imperial capital, which has less than 20 miles to the south.

Along the coast east of the My Chanh, the South Vietnamese marines' amphibious and helicopter-borne raid that began yesterday appeared to have failed to wipe out a pocket of enemy troops on the beach, U.S. officers reported. Although some of the marines came back through government lines today bringing several thousand refugees with them, the North Vietnamese force remained in the coastal area, the sources said.

There were these other developments in the fighting:

• U.S. planes continued their intensive bombardment of North Vietnam, with Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps jet fighter-bombers flying 270 missions, the U.S. command announced in Saigon. The air strike knocked out three bridges, including the Haiphong highway and railroad bridge a mile west of that port city, and two bridges on the rail line between Hanoi and China. The command also said that a thermal power plant 45 miles northeast of Haiphong and a plant north of Hanoi had been destroyed. The planes employed laser-guided bombs in the raids. Two Navy fighters were shot down.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**ilian Toll Offensive at 40,000**

By Neil Sheehan

SHINGTOM, May 25.—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and the staff of his subcommittee on refugees estimated yesterday that the renewed fighting in South Vietnam had resulted in 40,000 to 50,000 civilian casualties, including about 10,000 dead, by the first week in

the fighting continues, the committee said. "40,000 to more men, women and children will become casualties at the end of the first week in

the similar proportion." The estimates are based on information from U.S. government informants in South Vietnam.

refugees caused by the fighting are now believed to be about a million, subcommittee staff members said. There are 500,000 refugees on the South Vietnamese rolls when the offensive began March 30. The new refugees are said to have increased the total to 1.5 million homeless or displaced persons.

Sen. Kennedy, an opponent of war, noted in a statement by the end of the first week in June civilian casualties by both sides would exceed the total during Tet, 1968.

The previous high point in civilian casualties, which was reached against the enemy in Lunar New Year offensive that year, a subcommittee staff estimated that on the basis of figures about 62,000 civilian allies occurred during February and March 1968, including 30,000 deaths—in contrast to 30,000 to 100,000 civilian allies, including about 30,000 deaths, it has estimated will occur by the first week of this year.

Reports reaching Johannesburg earlier today said that the hijackers were responsible for acts of sabotage in South Africa, including the killing of Rhodesian soldiers and derailment of trains.

While the plane sat on the

**South Africa Denies Assenting To Destroy Jet, Hijackers**

From Wire Dispatches

CAPE TOWN, May 25 (Reuters).—The South African government tonight denied reports from Malawi that it had authorized officials to blow up a South African airline stranded there with two hijackers aboard.

South African Deputy Minister of Transport Hermann Martin described reports that Malawi officials had been authorized the blowing up of the plane as "absolute nonsense."

The reports emanated from U.S. air hijack drive netted 800 arrests in three months; half had arms. Page 3

Malawi airport radio after the two men encircled by armed police and soldiers, were said to have made "unjust demands."

The two hijackers, believed to be Arabs, were reported to be alone without food or water on the plane after being tricked into releasing the passengers and crewmen early this morning.

Airport officials said that the pair, identified according to the passenger list as A. Yaighi and F. Camil, demanded a "sizeable ransom" and another aircraft to fly them to freedom. They have also demanded to see a priest.

The tires of their hijacked airplane have been deflated by security forces.

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**AFTERMATH**—U.S. Army cameraman filming remains of private car in parking area of U.S. Army European headquarters in Heidelberg after bombs killed three U.S. soldiers.

**Seek Woman In Base Blast At Heidelberg**

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 25 (UPI).—Police today sought a slim dark-haired woman in connection with last night's bombing of the U.S. Army's European headquarters.

A police spokesman said the woman, aged between 20 and 30, was believed to have been in one of two stolen automobiles which probably carried the explosives into parking lots in the headquarters complex.

The bomb killed Capt. Clyde R. Bonner, 29, of El Paso, Texas, Spec. 5 Ronald A. Woodward, 26, of Lansing, Mich., and Spec. 5 Charles L. Peck, 23, of Charleson, W. Va.

Five other persons suffered injuries in the double blasts, which tore a hole in the wall of a building housing data-processing computers, destroyed about a dozen automobiles and smashed windows of buildings surrounding the parking lots.

Stolen Cars

The police spokesman said the explosives probably were contained in a white West German Ford 17M stolen from Bensberg May 10 and a Volkswagen "beetle" stolen from Mannheim. He said both automobiles bore green U.S. military license plates stolen from Neul Ulm.

He said the woman sought is about 5 feet 9 inches tall with a pale complexion. She wore a green skirt and jumper and carried a black coat over one arm.

Earlier police had spoken of "promising leads" which they believed might enable them to capture the persons responsible for the bombings. They said they were considering how much they could make public without jeopardizing their investigations.

Soon after receiving word of bomb explosions in Paris, the West German Interior Ministry said it was checking with French authorities to determine whether (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



**BOMBED**—Workers cleaning up debris after bomb exploded in the American Consulate in Paris early yesterday.

Associated Press

**Bombs Shake U.S. Consulate, Legion's Building in Paris**

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Bomb blasts shook two American offices here early today and two U.S.使馆 buildings were evacuated after further bomb threats.

Homemade bombs exploded within minutes of each other shortly after 1 a.m. in the U.S. Consulate and the American Legion offices, causing some damage but no casualties.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur E. Watson went to the consulate shortly after the bomb went off early this morning in a women's washroom on the ground floor. He conferred with French investigators and Foreign Ministry officials.

The bomb at the American Legion was in a second-floor washroom.

Later, at opening time this morning, anonymous callers warned that bombs had been planted at the Pan American and Trans World Airlines headquarters on the Champs-Elysees.

Police evacuated both offices and bomb disposal squads rushed to make a search. They found a package filled with explosives in the Pan American building. A caller said that the bomb at Pan Am should have gone off during the night.

Trans World Airlines was warned that another bomb had been hidden in their building on the Champs-Elysees and it was found and defused only after a search that continued throughout the day and into the night. Office workers were evacuated when the warning was received.

Security measures were immediately tightened to protect American offices here against further attack.

A group calling itself "The Committee of Coordination" later claimed responsibility for the bombing in a statement sent to the press.

The hijackers selected five male passengers and four crew as hostages, and the Boeing flew to Chileka Airport last night.

The hijackers, unarmed, but carrying dynamite, had threatened to blow up the South African Airways plane.

But their attention was diverted when an airport official went aboard, ostensibly to negotiate, government sources said.

The passengers and crew escaped through the door of the plane, which had been left open, and through the emergency windows.

In Nairobi today, a mystery telephone caller claimed that a group called "The Secret Organization for East and Southern Africa" was responsible for the hijacking. The organization aims to free parts of Africa still under colonial or white rule, the caller said.

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**Pact on Navy Conduct Signed****Nixon, Soviet Leaders Seek Increased Trade**

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

MOSCOW, May 25 (NYT).—President Nixon met today for two hours of intensive talks designed to build a framework for expanded trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

American officials have said privately that a detailed agreement on trade will be difficult to reach at the Moscow summit, but the President is clearly eager not to leave here without at least a statement committing both sides to work for free trade.

Mr. Nixon also met at length this morning with his staff, and tonight attended a performance of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theater, where he heard the first public taunt against his Vietnam policies since he arrived in the Soviet Union Monday.

Just as the third and final act was about to begin, an unidentified woman leaned out of a box in an upper balcony and shouted: "Freedom to Vietnam."

Although the house lights had just been dimmed, Mr. Nixon was seen to smile faintly. The incident caused no commotion among the many Soviet security agents on hand, but—according to persons near the woman—two Soviet agents arrived a few minutes later and took her out.

## Two Major Tasks

For the first time since his arrival, Mr. Nixon held no talks with Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, and there was a sense here that both sides had chosen to decelerate the pace of the talks and to regroup for two big tasks ahead: concluding an agreement on arms control and devising a final communiqué.

At the same time, however, press spokesmen for both sides were able to announce yet another prearranged agreement.

Described as the first "military" agreement between the two countries since the end of World War II, the pact will require greater prudence by warships on both sides to avoid accidental incidents that could lead to more serious confrontations.

In particular, the agreement signed this afternoon by John W. Warner, Secretary of the Navy, and Fleet Adm. S. G. Goritskov, commander of the Soviet Navy—will prohibit various maneuvers that risk collision and will forbid ships to simulate attacks by aiming their guns, missile launchers or torpedo tubes at passing ships.

Surveillance of one ship by another would still be permitted, but so-called "shouldering"—that is, efforts to force another ship to course would not. In addition, the pact prohibits aircraft of both nations from engaging in various simulated actions, such as passing too close or dropping fake bombs, actions that might cause a ship to change course.

President Nixon feels that the naval agreement represents a significant beginning in the efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said this afternoon. "He feels that the agreement shows the intention of

They dispersed before more police arrived, and there were no arrests. Damage to the Pan Am office was not immediately known.

**Hard-Liner May Also Lose Politburo Seat****Shelest Ousted as Head of Ukrainian Party**

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 25 (NYT).—Prot. V. Shelest, a reputedly conservative member of the Soviet Union's ruling Politburo, was dismissed today from the Communist party leadership of the Ukraine, which he had headed since 1963.

He was succeeded by Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian Republic's premier, who is known to be close to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the national party chief. Mr. Shcherbitsky is expected to give up his duties as premier.

The ouster of Mr. Shelest, 64, was part of a leadership shuffle set in motion Sunday when the Soviet Union announced that he had been appointed one of several deputy premiers under Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

The position of Soviet deputy premier is significantly less prestigious than that of the party organization in the Ukraine.

Mr. Shelest's removal has been attributed speculatively to his possible opposition to Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy, aimed at achieving a relaxation in Europe and better relations with the United States in spite of the continuing war in Vietnam.

Because of his dismissal, Mr. Shelest is not expected to be on

both sides to seek an end to confrontation."

Mr. Ziegler would provide no details of the President's trade talks this afternoon, which were attended by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, and Peter Flanigan, assistant to the President, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin, Anatoly Dobrynin, ambassa-

dor to the United States, and other Russian officials.

However, Mr. Rogers told newsmen at a private dinner last night that a comprehensive trade agreement might be delayed by difficulties in reaching a compromise on Russia's World War II lend-lease debt, and would in any case require further negotiations.

Officials here have said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Open Way on Security Talks****Big 4 Ministers to Sign Berlin Compacts on June 3**

LONDON, May 25 (AP).—Foreign ministers of the Big Four powers will meet in Berlin on June 3 to sign the agreement easing living conditions in the divided city, the Foreign Office announced today.

The accord, when signed, will open the way for East-West talks on arrangements to call a European security conference in the first half of next year.

The Berlin meeting will bring together Secretary of State William P. Rogers of the United States, Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain, Maurice Schumann of France and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union. It is expected to last one day only.

The meeting, however, will give the Big Four powers the chance to informally discuss developments toward East-West accommodations and arrangements for the projected European security conference.

The four-power agreement, reached last September after 17 months of bargaining, calls for eased transit traffic for West Berliners and visits for them through the Wall. In the future, instead of requiring a detailed check by Communist police of all freight moved to and from West Berlin across East Germany, trucks and trains will be sealed on the western side of the demarcation line and allowed through without inspection. Procedures for passing individual travelers through the demarcation lines will be simplified and streamlined.

**Berlin Wall Closed Again**

BERLIN, May 25 (AP).—The Berlin Wall was closed by East German authorities shortly after midnight last night.

It marked the end of a second eight-day special pass period since Easter, offered by the East Germans in advance of implementation of a four-power agreement calling for permanent visits beyond the Wall for West Berliners.

An estimated 700,000 or more West Berliners went into East Berlin and East Germany over Pentecost. Another half-million had gone at Easter.

**A 'Little Last-Minute Problem'****U.S., Soviet SALT Negotiators Postpone Flight to Moscow**

From Wire Dispatches

HELSINKI, May 25.—The chief Soviet negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, also scheduled to fly to the Kremlin today, likewise postponed his trip, highly placed sources said.

The reason for the delayed departure from Helsinki, which has been the site of the limitation talks for two months, was due to "some little sticky last-minute problem."

This might mean communication problems among Moscow, Washington and Helsinki during the summit meeting.

A special U.S. Air Force plane had stood by for Mr. Smith at Helsinki airport all day today.

They told President Urho Kekkonen at the Presidential Palace here this afternoon that they did

## War Approaching Climax?

**Mood of Expectancy Grips Hanoi Diplomatic Community**

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 25 (NYT).—The mood in Hanoi's small diplomatic community this week is a strange one: It is a little like being in the quiet of a storm center.

There is general belief that the long war is approaching a climax. There are new battles in the South. President Nixon is in Moscow and people talk of the possibility of new peace moves. But in Hanoi the diplomats just wait.

They listen to the radio to find out what's happening in Hué or Moscow. The immediate subject of concern is whether the United States will drastically intensify the

bombing, including major attacks on Hanoi. Rumors of that possibility vie with reports of a possible understanding between Mr. Nixon and the Russians that the United States will not escalate the bombing further during the summit.

## Evacuations of Citizens

Preparations are apparently continuing against the possibility of even heavier bombing. Evacuation of Hanoi civilians goes on and some East European technicians have been advised to leave.

But yesterday the most experienced Western observer in Hanoi, a non-Communist diplomat, expressed concern when he heard of a White House official's account of asserted troubles in North Vietnam. He was concerned, he said, "if responsible decisions are taken on the basis of such nonsensical reports."

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Monday in Washington that morale and the political structure here were strained with food shortages appearing and prostitution growing. In a White House background briefing, he told some correspondents that the North Vietnamese leadership was split on the war.

The reference to prostitution was especially puzzling to the senior Western diplomat and other observers here. To foreigners North Vietnamese society seems notably puritanical.

Food shortages could appear if the American effort to cut off supplies is effective over a long haul. North Vietnam imports wheat and some rice among staples.

## French-Style Restaurant

But it is impossible, at least for outsiders to detect any hardship now. Cheap cafes and restaurants are still functioning in Hanoi. At a better French-style restaurant last night, pâté sandwiches on French rolls were being sold from a small table at the door.

Much of Hanoi's population has been evacuated, so the situation here may not prove much. But peasants with baskets of vegetables still sell their wares on the streets.

This correspondent has traveled to country villages in the last two days. Of course it is difficult to make an appraisal on such visits, but there was not the slightest sign of a food shortage or a strain in morale.

## 50-Mile Bicycle Trips

In Hanoi people commonly speak of traveling 50 miles by bicycle to visit evacuated children or families. Again an outsider's intuition is limited, but there is no apparent sense of complaint about such hardships.

As for the political structure or leadership of the Communist party, neither the foreigner here nor, evidently the mass of the people know much if anything about their thinking until it is made public. But it would be a drastic change if the structure fell apart now after holding up in the current offensive, which began March 30.

Mr. Vann said it was uncertain whether the assault was a prelude to the expected all-out attack on Kontum, or whether it was simply a probe to test the city's defenses.

The airfield had been used to bring in supplies. The only road south from Kontum has been cut off by the enemy in the last two weeks and planes could land only at night since rockets made daytime use of the airfield too dangerous.

Kontum's defenses are said to be in good order.

## U.S. Losses Reported

HONG KONG, May 25 (Reuters).—North Vietnam said today that more than 100 U.S. planes have been shot down in the last 33 days.

The official newspaper Nhan Dan in an editorial broadcast by the Hanoi radio, added that on Tuesday alone, 10 U.S. planes were shot down over the North.

The speech, given at a recent meeting, was reported in the party daily, Ba Da.

President Nixon's mining of North Vietnamese ports and increased bombing, Truong Chinh said, showed not strength but "weariness, embarrassment and fright before the heavy setbacks of the United States puppets in South Vietnam and the danger of collapse of Vietnamization."

The defendants, Laurent Flocon, 30, and Jean Claude Kella, 26, will be sentenced June 19. They face up to 20 years on each of the three counts. They were part of an international ring which officials said had for years smuggled heroin hidden in expensive cars into the United States from Casablanca, Italy, Canada and Marseilles.

## U.S. Dismay, Outrage'

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray today expressed "deep dismay and a sense of outrage" over the bombing of the U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg.

Such attacks "must be considered reprehensible wherever they occur," Mr. Bray told a news conference.

## French Drug Runners Convicted in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—Two French nationals indicted as members of a ring that transported about 990 pounds of heroin into the United States were convicted by a federal court jury yesterday for smuggling, possession and sale of narcotics.

The defendants, Laurent Flocon, 30, and Jean Claude Kella, 26, will be sentenced June 19. They face up to 20 years on each of the three counts. They were part of an international ring which officials said had for years smuggled heroin hidden in expensive cars into the United States from Casablanca, Italy, Canada and Marseilles.

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**Saboteurs Cut Airport In Kontum****100 Seize Houses Amid Heavy Shelling**

(Continued from Page 1) down over the North, with one pilot missing, a spokesman said.

South Vietnamese troops trying to relieve the besieged city of An Loc 60 miles north of Saigon were still stalled within a mile of their objective, U.S. military sources said. The relief forces had a few skirmishes, but were held up mainly by the threat of enemy artillery, which controls the approaches to An Loc. Enemy gunners fired 700 more rounds of artillery into the devastated city.

E-52 bombers flew five raids 40 miles northeast of Saigon, striking a suspected enemy regiment on the border of Binh Duong and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. command said. Enemy troops continued to increase their activity in Phuoc Tuy Province farther east of Saigon. Security in Phuoc Tuy, considered a pacified province until Australian troops withdrew from there last year, has deteriorated sharply over the last month.

Enemy guerrillas blew up a span of a bridge six miles north of Da Nang on the highway to Hué. Traffic was blocked for the day.

In the populous Mekong Delta, Saigon forces said that they had pushed North Vietnamese troops out of the cement plant at Kien Luong on the Gulf of Siam, killing 49 of the enemy while losing six killed and 23 wounded. The government troops, backed by heavy air strikes, have been trying to reoccupy the factory and town of Kien Luong for more than a week.

In the fighting at Kontum, the North Vietnamese saboteurs infiltrated at night past Montagnard militiamen guarding the southeastern sector of the city. Although the Montagnards, aboriginal people who used to live in the mountains outside the city, are considered excellent soldiers, a U.S. adviser there said: "Somebody went to sleep on the job."

The Montagnards fight best in defense of their own villages and it is possible that their heart was not in the battle for Kontum, the adviser suggested.

About 6,000 members of the Montagnards' families are the only civilians left in Kontum. They have been kept there under order of the province chief, who hoped in this way to encourage the Montagnards to fight, reliable sources say.

About half of the enemy guerrillas were killed or driven out of the city during the day, Mr. Vann reported, but the rest clung to sniper positions inside houses near the airfield. North Vietnamese gunners fired nearly 1,000 rounds into Kontum today, the heaviest bombardment of the city in the current offensive, which began March 30.

Mr. Vann said it was uncertain whether the assault was a prelude to the expected all-out attack on Kontum, or whether it was simply a probe to test the city's defenses.

The airfield had been used to bring in supplies. The only road south from Kontum has been cut off by the enemy in the last two weeks and planes could land only at night since rockets made daytime use of the airfield too dangerous.

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## Cut Reported

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—U.S. bomber attacks on roads and rail lines in North Vietnam have substantially reduced the flow of military supplies from China, the State Department said today.

A spokesman, Charles Bray, said all the evidence indicated a back-up, and perhaps a significant back-up, in China of military supplies for North Vietnam.

While the mining of North Vietnamese harbors has been partially effective in cutting off supplies to the north, he continued, the North Vietnamese have always received the bulk of their heavy military equipment from the Soviet Union by rail through China.

## Michener Calls Soviet Stand on Jews Disgusting'

MOSEOW, May 25 (AP).—The problem of Soviet Jews caused an uproar at a news conference in the Moscow summit press center today. American author James Michener stormed out of the hall and was accused by a Soviet press official of "staging hysterics."

At a news conference on Soviet cultural life conducted for newsmen covering the summit, a question was asked about the plight of Soviet Jews.

Soviet officials quoted a book written in the 1930s, "The Golden Calf," in which two Jewish reporters were told by Soviet officials: "Yes, we have Jews but there is no Jewish question."

Mr. Michener, 65, whose novels include "Tales of the South Pacific" and "The Source," stood up, saying: "This is disgusting. You are making fun of a serious problem." Then Mr. Michener, who is covering the summit for The Reader's Digest, walked out.

At the end of the news conference, Ivan I. Udal'cov, head of the Soviet press agency Novost, said Mr. Michener had staged "hysterics."

Iran Army Executes 5 Convicted Guerrillas

TEHRAN, May 25 (Reuters).—An army firing squad today executed five guerrillas convicted of murder, anti-state activities, kidnapping and hijacking the government said.

The shah had commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of 10 other guerrillas who had been convicted by a military court on similar charges the announcement said. Today's execution brought to 28 the guerrillas executed in Iran this year.

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TERHAN, May 25 (Reuters).—An army firing squad today executed five guerrillas convicted of murder, anti-state activities, kidnapping and hijacking the government said.

The shah had commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of 10 other guerrillas who had been convicted

## Brezhnev Says Wallace Agrees U.S. Will Back Nominee

ON May 25 (AP)—U.S. Sen. George C. Wallace has indicated that his national convention will support the party's presidential candidate.

He publicly committed to comply totally with all of our constitutional National Chairman, F. O'Brien said.

The commitment included the fact that no delegate would be sent and later support another than the Democratic nominee.

He added that Gov. Wallace had promised his own support to the Democratic nomination.

A statement came from Sen. Wallace's office yesterday that he visited Gov. Holy Cross Hospital, Springfield, Md., where the Democratic nominee was being treated.

"I feel pretty good for a man who got shot four or five times," he told reporters in his hospital room yesterday. "It will take time to get over."

But he made it clear that when there wouldn't be any more speeches, he didn't mean there wouldn't be any more campaign.

After he told three network reporters yesterday that "there won't be any more speeches for you fellows," the Alabama presidential candidate called two of the reporters back to deliver a postscript:

"What I meant was," he said, "I am just sorry it had to happen. The campaign is not over or anything like that. Why, I ran second in Oregon without even going out there."

Today, Gov. Wallace underwent minor surgery to relieve abdominal pain caused by an accumulation of fluid beneath the skin in the area where he underwent surgery for bullet wounds last week. The governor showed immediate improvement and marked reduction in abdominal pain.

Mr. Fulbright, D. Ark., also cut, saying it would be a reduction in American staffs, which are at a large number of personnel who are Foreign Service.

10 military attaches, including the commanding general, Sen. Fulbright, where are 248 military personnel at the Iran Embassy. It is a very pleasant community," he said.

Rep. Patsy Mink, D. Hawaii, has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, an aide said yesterday.

Rep. Mink polled 2 percent of the vote, coming in ninth in a field of 11.

## to Jewish Defense League

### to Bomb Soviet Mansion

### Long Island Is Laid to 4

By David A. Andelman

BEACH, N.Y., May 25—Acting Attorney General Kleindienst said yesterday that a conspiracy to blow up the Soviet Mission in the United States at Glen Cove, N.Y., had been broken up and the arrest here of four members of the Jewish Defense League as they were assembling two fragmentation bombs in a Jewish synagogue.

A statement by the Nassau County police department said that the police and agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Section of the Treasury Department had determined that the four were "active in the Jewish Defense League activities and the purpose for them in making the fragmentation bombs was to use them against Russian installations and other organizations they believed were not sufficiently anti-Russian, including the Russian Embassy at Glen Cove."

"Personal Interest?" Robert A. Morse, U.S. attorney, said that Mr. Kleindienst had taken a personal interest in the case but declined to state the reason. He said that the four would be presented to a federal grand jury for indictments on charges of unlawful possession and making of firearms and conspiracy to carry out objectives not permitted by law.

Judge John F. Dooling of Brooklyn yesterday that Nixon's latest expansion of the war in Vietnam does not have presidential authority, added that the entire war may represent a threat to self-government.

He held that a serviceman in Vietnam held that stepped-up bombing and mining of the Haiphong harbor were "within the boundaries of continuing war and not permitted by law."

Judge observed: "It is to be that the evolution of affairs has exhibited so dangerous in the structure of the nation that fundamental changes must be made if the nation is to be a self-governing

Dacosta, 23, of Jamaica, serving with the 1st Cavalry Division, had contact with his May 11 that needed congressional action to step up hostilities.

These Seamen Continue Strike

On May 25 (Reuters)—160,000 striking seamen ordered today by their union to continue their 41-day strike until June 4 to back demands for more pay. Original strike order expired yesterday. Since it began on April 14, the strike, longest in maritime history, has nearly 1,000 ships at



VISITING HOURS—Angela Davis (right) and friend leaving Santa Clara County Court House Wednesday in San Jose, Calif., after Miss Davis visited Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette, the two surviving "Soledad Brothers."

## Angela Davis Defense Rests Without Her Taking Stand

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 25.—The defense rested its case yesterday in the murder, kidnapping and conspiracy trial of Angela Davis without calling the 28-year-old defendant to the witness stand.

Her lawyers completed what they had said would be an "abbreviated defense" after presenting only 11 witnesses—including Fleeta Drumgo, one of three black convicts known as the Soledad Brothers.

Drumgo testified for less than 15 minutes denying any knowledge of a plot to free the Soledad Brothers that led to the Marin County Civic Center kidnapping attempt of Aug. 7, 1970, in which Miss Davis is charged.

After attorney Leo Branton Jr. announced in late afternoon that the defense had concluded its presentation, Judge Richard E. Aronson dismissed the jury until tomorrow, when the prosecution is expected to call rebuttal witnesses.

The judge said he hoped final arguments by attorneys would begin Tuesday.

While she did not testify, Miss Davis, acting as her own counsel, had declared her innocence in an opening statement to the jury.

### Purchase Acknowledged

She acknowledged that she did purchase the four weapons the state asserted were used by the kidnappers Aug. 7, including a 12-gauge shotgun that killed Judge Harold J. Haley, one of four persons who died that day. But she said she had no knowledge of any plot leading to the incident and that she did not provide the guns for any criminal plot of which she is accused.

In a brief cross-examination, prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr. asked Drumgo if he had discussed his testimony with defense lawyers. He said he had, on two occasions—in July of 1971 and prior to his court appearance Wednesday.

Drumgo and John Cluchette were accused and acquitted of murder in the death of a white Soledad Prison guard in January, 1970. The third Soledad Brother, George Jackson, never came to trial, but died in an escape attempt from San Quentin Aug. 21, 1971. Drumgo faces a murder-conspiracy charge in connection with that incident, in which three guards and two inmates died. The state has charged that Miss Davis's love for Jackson motivated her to join in the alleged plot of which she is accused.

Defense witnesses gave testimony that conflicted directly with the prosecution's allegation of her whereabouts and associations in the week before Aug. 7. One described her as appearing shocked when she heard news of the incident in a phone call from a friend nearly 12 hours after it had occurred. Another said Miss Davis had not learned that three of the guns she bought were missing until the morning after the episode.

The defense called Drumgo in an attempt to refute the prosecution's contention the kidnappers took hostages with the aim of a luncheon in London on June 1.

## Chippewa on 'Warpath,' Claims U.S. Broke His Tribe's Treaty

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—An American Indian charged with setting fire to a yacht contended in court yesterday that he could not be prosecuted because the Chippewa nation was at war with the United States and setting the boat afire was part of the fighting.

A lawyer for Harold Potts, 25, told a Circuit Court judge that the United States has violated, by withholding promised land, a peace treaty with the Chippewa signed in the 1930s. Therefore the Indians consider that a state of war exists, the lawyer stated.

The attorney, Richard Halprin, said Mr. Potts is not a citizen of a country that is at war with the United States.

International law should prohibit Mr. Potts from being charged with arson, Mr. Halprin said.

Judge Saul Epson did not dismiss the charges but did not preclude use of the belligerency argument during the trial. The prosecution contended that Mr. Potts is a citizen, given that status by the treaty. The case is scheduled to go before a jury June 5.

Mr. Potts was arrested July 1 during a confrontation between Indian activists and police at a lakefront park. The Indians had occupied the buildings of an abandoned Nike missile site to dramatize allegedly poor housing conditions for Indians.

The Indians barricaded the gate and threw firebombs. A yacht in a nearby harbor was set afire. A dozen Indians were arrested.

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## Convulsions

### Of Dying Star

### Are Observed

Process May Explain Birth of Pulsars

PASADENA, Calif., May 25 (AP)—Astronomers have discovered the brightest exploding star observed in 35 years and alerted observatories around the world to watch its fiery convulsions of death.

They hope that the unique pulsations will unravel puzzles about the still poorly understood process through which a star burns up its nuclear fuel, collapses, explodes and then becomes one of the strange pulsars that emit regular bursts of radio energy.

This may turn out in the next two years to be one of the most studied objects in astronomy.

Charles Kowal, a member of the staff at the Hale Observatories of the California Institute of Technology, said yesterday.

### 60 Billion Billion Miles

Mr. Kowal first observed the exploding star, called a supernova, May 13 in a photographic plate of a galaxy in the constellation Centaurus, 60 billion miles from earth. It was so bright on the plate he thought an asteroid just a few million miles from earth might have been passing across the field of view of the Hale telescope atop Mt. Palomar, southeast of Pasadena.

"Whatever it was, it sure leaped out at me," he said in an interview.

Two nights later, the astronomers trained a larger Palomar telescope on the galaxy and confirmed that they were seeing an exploding star.

### Research Tools

Exploding stars are observed several times a year. But until now, they've always been too distant to be valuable research tools.

Scientists don't agree on the minute details of a supernova, but what happens generally is this:

A star about four times as large as our sun burns up its nuclear fuel of helium and hydrogen. This causes it to collapse into a superdense object. The collapse sets off the explosion, causing the star to flare up a million times brighter than before.

The explosion may wane in a few weeks and the supernova remnant then becomes a pulsar, one of the strange objects discovered in the mid-1960s that emit regularly timed bursts of radio energy.

### Outer Solar System

LOS ANGELES, May 25 (AP)—Pioneer 10, the spacecraft bound for Jupiter, passed beyond the orbit of Mars today to become the first spacecraft to push into the outer solar system.

Drumgo and John Cluchette were accused and acquitted of murder in the death of a white Soledad Prison guard in January, 1970. The third Soledad Brother, George Jackson, never came to trial, but died in an escape attempt from San Quentin Aug. 21, 1971. Drumgo faces a murder-conspiracy charge in connection with that incident, in which three guards and two inmates died. The state has charged that Miss Davis's love for Jackson motivated her to join in the alleged plot of which she is accused.

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### U.S. Birth Rate

### Even Lower in 1st 1972 Quarter

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT)—

The U.S. birth rate, which dropped sharply in 1971, plunged even faster during the first three months of 1972, according to new vital statistics.

The rate now stands at the lowest level since full recording began in 1917—lower than in the Depression years.

For the first quarter of 1972, the rate is so low that it probably means the nation has for the first period in history reached a "replacement level" of population growth.

This is far from zero population growth, the goal of the national ZPG movement. For ZPG to occur, families would have the average about two children, not for one quarter but some 70 years.

Demographers who measure such changes, not in years out generations, are sure the downward trend will go up again long before.

They cite the potential population growth inherent in the growing number of women now entering the child-bearing years of 16 to 44.

### French Zip-Code

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—France has begun a publicity campaign to introduce its own five-figure zip-code system for mailing addresses. The first two figures designate the department of France and the other three the post office nearest the addressee.

### Ammunition Plant

### Blasts Kill 5 Women

KILN, Miss., May 25 (AP)—

Five women were killed yesterday in a series of explosions at an ammunition manufacturing plant. One survivor described the day as a "nightmare Fourth of July." The plant employs 145 persons mostly women.

Star-shell flares and tracer

bullets produced by the company

were set off and sailed through the sky. They set fires in the grass and pine trees on the 26-acre plant site.

The plant's safety supervisor said the first explosion occurred in a small building where five women were mixing chemicals to go into star flares. All five were killed.

### Cosmos-491 Launched

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced today it has launched the 491st satellite in its Cosmos space series.

### Enjoy a quiet drink with a Canadian tonight.

Canadian Club. The distinctly smooth whisky that's known around the world for its mellow good taste.

So... join the Club. You'll be in good company. And good spirits.

### Canadian Club

"The Best In The House" in 67 lands

IMPORTED

Canadian Club

Page 4—Friday, May 26, 1972 \*

## Little Man, What Now?

The steady, and rapid, accumulation of convention delegates by Sen. George S. McGovern is only matched as a political phenomenon by Gov. George C. Wallace's ability to do the same. Together, these quite disparate personalities constitute a single, significant political thrust which is variously known as the politics of discontent or what really comes to the same thing, modern populism.

Populists, who are coming to rationalize their initial stands and link them to a historic American tradition, would resent being described as merely the spearheads of discontent, a kind of a Catilinarian conspiracy of the indebted and the desperate. They would point to such real contributions which resulted from populist movements: control of railway freight rates, regulation of banking and credit institutions, anti-trust laws and, quite possibly, the income tax itself. But this would tend to ignore the fact that populism has always been built around slogans and panaceas—paper money, free coinage of silver, "every man a king"—or personalities like William Jennings Bryan and Huey P. Long.

Populism, in effect, has mobilized massive discontents with simple formulas, and in the process has won incidental victories while suffering major defeats. The same might well be true today. What is the thing that binds Wallace voters to those who support McGovern? One stands for the groups who have made busing a symbol of their resistance to such things as welfare payments, racial integration, the heavy weight of education costs on property taxes. The other began his crusade with resistance to the war in Vietnam, found support in the dispossessed of the cities and the younger radicals, and then began to take in some of

the Wallace territory, but with different rhetoric.

But both have attacked "The Establishment," the intellectual and political process that brought war in Vietnam and imposed integration on the schools; that raised taxes and seeks to control wage levels. And to Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, who has been more successful in articulating the credo of modern populism than in advancing his own candidacy for the presidency, both McGovern and Wallace are "aggressive opponents of concentrated wealth and power."

One can easily argue with Sen. Harris about figures on national distribution of wealth, certainly in comparison with those of the past half century or so. One can also point out that the present discontents rise less from a reasoned claim for more equitable distribution than from temporary dislocations in employment, population shifts, rising expectations, frustrated by a variety of factors—and the war. But whatever the rationale of populism, discontent is a fact. The big question is what form the political effect of that fact will take.

Primaries distort such effects on a national scale. If the lines between the supporters of Wallace and McGovern are blurred in Democratic primaries, will they remain blurred when the party puts a single candidate forward as President? And is that discontent widespread enough to loom larger than whatever Mr. Nixon accomplishes, or fails to accomplish, with respect to the economy or foreign affairs? If the "vital center" of the Democratic party has been jarred by the primaries, will the "vital center" of American politics suffer the same fate in November? It does not, at this time, seem likely. But then, much the same was said of the primary aspirations of Wallace and McGovern only a few months ago.

## Unity in Space

More than space research or scientific progress is involved in the agreement on space cooperation signed by President Nixon and Premier Kosygin in Moscow. The decision to have American and Soviet astronauts work together intimately so that spaceships from the two nations can rendezvous and dock in the summer of 1975 has above all imminent political significance.

In effect it announces to the world that the leaders of the two nations expect their relations to be sufficiently amicable that each is prepared to open its space installations to the other and let Soviet cosmonauts be trained in this country and their American opposite numbers in the Soviet Union. A corollary of all this is the growing likelihood that the chief dividends from space programs will be political gains here

on earth. Born in the mad competition for status characteristic of the cold war, manned and unmanned space research has taught both sides how puny are man's resources in facing the mystery and challenge of the universe. As that lesson has sunk in, both sides have come to understand the advantages of cooperation as against useless and wasteful rivalry.

The rendezvous and docking experiment in 1975 is obviously only a first step. Ahead lie the creation of a joint Soviet-American earth orbital laboratory, a joint permanent manned station on the moon and eventually a Soviet-American manned expedition to Mars. And with each step of shared activity in space cooperation on earth, it can be expected to become easier and more habitual.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Strife in Madagascar

In other circumstances a threat of civil war in Madagascar would get little attention from the rest of the world. The island Republic of Malagasy has racial, tribal and regional problems similar to those of many young nations of Africa and Asia. But in this period of deep Soviet military penetration and of expanding Chinese initiatives in East Africa, what happens in Madagascar—situated in the Indian Ocean along the oil-tanker routes from the Middle East—takes on much greater significance.

For the moment President Tsiranana seems to have headed off civil strife by dissolving his government and giving full powers to the army chief, Gen. Ramanantsoa. But opposition to Mr. Tsiranana is now so intense that he may have to give up even his figurehead presidency. He seems unlikely in any event to play a significant role in bringing the country together again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Race War in Africa

Tribal warfare has again broken out in the small African republic of Burundi. Knowledgeable Belgian government circles speak of tens of thousands dead. The minority regime of the Tutsi is systematically and mercilessly hunting down all "educated" members of the Hutu tribe, who comprise 85 percent of the population and have been demanding a voice in running their own country. This is a race war—except that both parties are black. Doubtless that is why the

world is keeping silent. When a white minority government in Rhodesia legally condemns black murderers to be executed, an outcry goes up throughout Africa and the Organization for African Unity calls for worldwide protests. Now it is silent. When the black ruling class in Burundi—a mere 15 percent of the population—suppresses its own black majority and tries to silence it by killing off its even partially educated members, no words are heard from the otherwise loquacious leaders of Africa. Why?

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

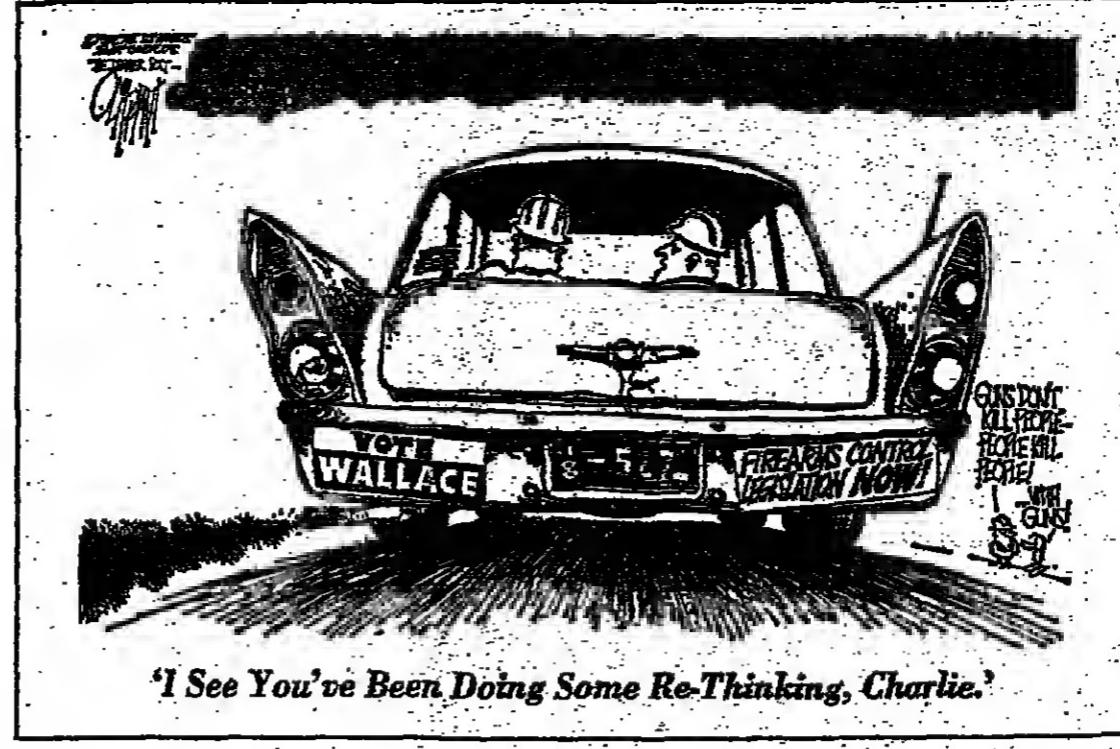
May 26, 1897

PARIS—Our dispatches by Commercial Cable published this morning indicate that the policy which President McKinley intends to follow in regard to the Cuban question is that of tendering the good offices of the United States with a view to the pacification of the island. An essential factor in such a policy will undoubtedly be the appointment to the post of U.S. Minister to Madrid of a very skilled diplomat.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The State Department announces that it has sent a note to the British Ambassador stating that the United States will be glad to take up with the Canadian government the negotiation of a treaty for the deepening of boundary waterways. The purpose of such improvements would be to provide means for ocean shipping to reach the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence river, a most worthy and necessary cause.



'I See You've Been Doing Some Re-Thinking, Charlie.'

## War and Vietnamese Expatriates

By Seymour M. Hersh

**PARIS.**—The Vietnamese expatriate community here, reacting to North Vietnam's initial successes in its current offensive, has begun to broaden contacts with the Viet Cong delegation, apparently in anticipation of a future coalition government.

No one knows how many Vietnamese now live in Paris—estimates ranged from 8,000 to 20,000 during two weeks of interviews—but names and ideas have been swarming since the offensive began seven weeks ago.

"At least one-third of the potential coalition government in Saigon is sitting right here in Paris," said one American with close contacts among dissident Vietnamese. He added that many are "hoping for a government of national accord."

"That would be a time when they could go back and find their constituency," he said.

One recent visitor here was Tran Van Dong, a former leader of the South Vietnamese Senate and former associate of Gen. Duong Van Minh, the Vietnamese who is widely regarded to be the strongest opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Although he would deny it, Dong was reliably reported to have made contact with the Viet Cong—perhaps on a low level—during his stay. Most sources agreed that he was acting on his own behalf.

### Reluctant to Speak

Most neutralist Vietnamese are understandably reluctant to discuss what they make to the Communist delegation here.

One closely watched clue to the changing attitudes has been the list of those signing anti-war declarations in poob Ket, the Vietnamese newspaper published every other week in Paris. Since the offensive began, more and more people who previously were uncommitted have signed statements in the newspaper attacking the American bombing and mining of North Vietnam.

"Most of the new personalities who have signed it in the last six weeks," said a knowledgeable source, "are people with some special constituency—either they

are historians, or former civil servants or legislators or they represent some religious group."

The Viet Cong have always included the expatriates in Paris in their plans for a political coalition. In the 10-point peace proposal they offered in May, 1968, shortly after President Nixon took office, they said that "the political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Vietnam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality—including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad—will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government."

Many of the Vietnamese expatriates fled their country because they opposed successive governments going back to the 1950s and President Ngo Dinh Diem. They gather in the dingy and inexpensive Vietnamese restaurants that can be found throughout Paris to discuss what all Vietnamese are constantly talking about now—the politics of national accord.

### Back Condition

Nearly all the Vietnamese interviewed recently said they were opposed to both President Thieu and the Communists and in favor of a three-party coalition government as proposed by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Those few who indicated that they supported the present Saigon government tended to shrug off questions about their political views.

The critics of the Thieu government showed no such reluctance to talk. They include many former politicians and leaders of student and clerical opposition groups in Saigon.

The largest organization of dissidents is the 5,000-strong Association of Vietnamese Residents in France, which has separate chapters for students, workers, elders, and women. The association is openly anti-Thieu and anti-American, often staging demonstrations at which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives make speeches.

Yet many of its members insist that they are not Communists, that they are not Communists,

and take issue with the official American view that any coalition government in Saigon would necessarily end up under the control of the North Vietnamese Communist party.

One such is Ngan Con Duc, 26, former editor of *Nguoi Dan*, a leading opposition newspaper in Saigon.

Duc was forced to flee South Vietnam late last year. Although he is a severe critic of the Thieu government, his anti-Communist credentials seem impeccable. His father, a wealthy landlord in the Mekong Delta, was slain by the Viet Cong in the 1950s and he himself was elected to the South Vietnamese lower house in 1967 from his native Vinh Phuc Province, south of Saigon.

Duc has been reported among those South Vietnamese who have established contact with the Viet Cong here in hopes of serving in a coalition government, but he denied it in a recent interview.

"I think there are some people in Paris who want to talk to the National Liberation Front," he said, "but the real opposition—which I represent—for us the issue is only peace and independence. We do not worry about whether we'll be in a new government."

"Many in the Front don't know what Marxism is about," he went on. "There are many differences between Northerners and Southerners—and some people in the Front don't want to fight so the North can have control."

### Political Solution

Duc argued that "we must have a political solution before a ceasefire."

Many Vietnamese in Paris believe the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese when they promise the integrity of a future coalition in Saigon.

The general attitude was summed up by Tran Hai Bac, a Buddhist: "I think the future of the non-Communist people in South Vietnam will depend on what they are doing right now," he said. "If they struggle for national independence, there will have to be many agreements."

The unmistakable message from both sides is that Moscow is not Peking, that the customary "frat" in Nixon's vocabulary of summit meetings is being supplanted here by "substance" and, from the Soviet point of view, that the business of nuclear superpowers is a much more weighty matter than the diplomatic exchanges and communiques of you-know-where.

There are some Russians as well as Americans who believe that the President's journey to China was in fact crucial in generating this Soviet eagerness to advertise a new relationship. A few believe that the Vietnam flareup last month would surely have disrupted the summit if it were not for this overriding necessity to upgrade one or another power balance, by which they hope for a pattern response.

Finally, here, as in Peking, the ramifications of summitry are likely to be insulated from domestic life.

There was a time in the 1950s when even from the West was to bring not only a better for the Soviet consumer a new measure of cultural and relaxation of ideological controls.

The new Soviet less commitment to consumer indeed account for much spirit surrounding this with its promise of a trade credits and access to its technology. But cultural exchanges have settled decade-old patterns. Van is here playing the piano. Robert Peters is singing and they are impressing old audiences and the same old friends.

Moreover, the Soviets seem to have found by which to protect their system from alien life viruses. They are yield points for women and men for the young and they tolerate nothing that has in mind when he speaks of exchange of ideas. The above does not seem to represent progress below. Moscow Peking but it remains far from Washington.

## Rebel in the Revolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

**BRIONNE, France.**—Few people have had the opportunity to participate in destroying three empires, an opportunity handed by fate to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who became 80 years old on Thursday.

Now a heavy, slow-moving man of surprising vigor, with the acquired Churchillian habit of Scotch highballs and cigars, it is hard to remember in this grandfather figure the lean conspirator and guerrilla genius of the

As Josip Broz (Tito is his Communist nom de guerre) he was a poor peasant from a Catholic family in Croatia, then a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His most audacious youthful experience was a brief term as test driver for the old Daimler-Benz automobile concern. He was drafted into Vienna's army during World War I, wounded on the Russian front, taken prisoner and converted to Communism. In that capacity he played a minor role in ousting the old regime.

It has been my good fortune to know Tito for more than 27 years and talk with him many times at length. During this period he has, as would be expected, varied his views on a great many matters, both external and internal, which then seemed important but which have since faded into time.

He shifted from a position of strict fidelity to the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw alliance to one of nonalignment in which he has taken a lead together with Cairo and New Delhi. He shifted from stern advocacy of rigid and enforced collectivization of farms to a tolerance which seen most agriculture privately managed. And he shifted from a system of political and industrial centralization to flexible local direction of both administration and production.

But on two quintessential points he has never changed. From the time of his conversion to Communism in 1920 until the present, through personal and national vicissitudes, he has remained a devout Communist, hewing to his own concept of what Marxism-Leninism means and seeks.

He is appalled at the number of burglaries that have taken place recently at numerous museums and art galleries, with the damage done to Michelangelo's "Pieta" being the ultimate.

As an American artist living in France, I have travelled the four corners visiting a great number of museums and art galleries. The majority of guards have been most courteous and helpful.

However, very frequently, I have noticed empty chairs in museum rooms and guards pleasantly snoozing, oblivious to what was around them. Certainly, more attentive guards would help discourage vandalism.

Of course, this does not excuse the heinous crime committed by Laszlo Toth, who should be punished severely.

How long will it be before every citizen will have to undergo a thorough detection prior to entering museums?

PETER M. HALL  
Courbevoie, France.

### Special Needs

And he has remained a Yugoslav nationalist seeking to weld into one state the south Slavic peoples so often pitted against each other in the past.

He told me in 1968: "We still

use Marxism as our main inspiration. Marxism remains a dogma, but we apply it to our own special needs . . . Marxism must

be applied according to the conditions prevailing in any country, and these differ everywhere . . .

I call this democratization, not Thieu. People in other countries are trying to democratize and liberalize situations that had previously been stagnant . . . it does not mean that they will follow the same path as we have pursued in Yugoslavia.

"But practice in the past has shown that changes are necessary. We are dialecticians and we know that what is good today or necessary today becomes neither good nor necessary tomorrow."

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Courbevoie, France.

### Defeat of Policy

I feel I must publicly protest Mr. Nixon's attempt to induce in me a sense of shame over the apparent debacle in Vietnam. For over a decade I and millions of others have involuntarily sup-

## A Reporter's Notebook

## Comparing Summits



## Paris Movies

**Hitchcock Triumphs Again With 'Frenzy'**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, May 25 (UPI).—Chalk up another hit for Alfred Hitchcock. The veteran English specialist at blood-curdling has done it again in "Frenzy." That is, he has delivered a spine-tingling thriller, but he has not repeated himself. He never does and therein lies his secret. It is his imitators who, trudging in his footsteps, manufacture replicas of his successes, while he is off stalking unexplored territory and techniques. His style unites his films, lending them a family face. All—save a few early silent tries and "Juno and the Paycock"—are tales of terror, but each

distinctly different just as the stories of Edgar Allan Poe are distinctly different despite their abiding macabre strain.

His new film is a variation on the Jack-the-Ripper theme, but only in the broadest sense. There have been many movies about Jack and his ilk and Hitchcock himself tackled a version before—an adaptation of Mrs. Bellac Lowndes's novel, "The Lodger," back in 1926. But "Frenzy" is unlike any of them. Aside from concerning the activities of a compulsive sex killer who strangles women with his neckties, it bears no resemblance to the Jack-the-Ripper case of

the gaslight era. Its scene is for the most part the Covent Garden markets in bright daylight. Nor is it the customary guessing game. One is informed who the culprit is soon after the outset and the spectator accompanies him on his murderous missions. He strolls calmly to the office of a marriage broker on sunny midday and chokes the gentle proprietress to death during the lunch hour.

The beginning is delightfully Hitchcockesque, setting the tone of the dark humor. A politician is speaking to a gathering on the banks of the Thames, promising to rid the river of pollution if

he is elected. "It will be free of filth and foreign bodies," he proclaims. A cry interrupts his discourse. The body of a woman, strangled by a necktie, floats to the shore. The crowd drags the corpse from the water and the speaker after a horrified glance exclaims: "My God! My club tie!"

There is striking directorial ingenuity in every scene. Consider that in which the crazed killer lures a victim to his rooms, repeating to her his familiar phrases. The door closes upon them and the camera descends the stairs and retreats to the street as the city noises rise to obliterate the shriek of the doomed lady. Or consider the subtle finish, so British in understatement.

In addition to holding one riveted with its exciting narration, "Frenzy" is an exceptionally handsome film with color photography of bustling Covent Garden, a helicopter flight down the Thames and a cross-section view of London life from the markets to Piccadilly. The acting is top-notch with Jon Finch, the Macbeth of the Polanski film, as a hounded suspect; with Alec McCowen, Barbara Leigh Hunt and Anna Massey contributing polished performances. "Frenzy" in its original version is at the Klydes Cinema and the Champs-Elysees.

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In "La Cravache" (at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysees) Pierre Kalfon, the director, has sought to distill a motion picture from Pierre Jean Card's novel of French provincial life. Produced on a limited budget and with young novices in four of the principal roles, the result, though not entirely satisfactory, is arresting. The film is so interesting that one wishes it were in certain aspects far better. Its chief flaws are an erratic dramatic pace and confused narration, but high in its favor are the convincing characterizations and the picturing of the rural background in some striking photography.

It treats of a sadistic father, a thwarted widower, who rules his youngest son by the rod, of that son's eventual revolt and of the latter's over-heated attachment to a schoolmate and his romance with a village girl.

Pierre Forget is competent if standardized as the heavy-handed father, but it is the performance of Gérard Leprince as his tormented son and that of Richard Laike as the son's comrade, ridden by adolescent jealousy, that are outstanding. Laike makes a striking debut, one of the most promising cinema finds, to have emerged, recently.

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Woody Allen is an engaging



Barry Foster, Barbara Leigh Hunt in Alfred Hitchcock's "Frenzy."

comedian. Though an able playwright, he is in need of a director, as "Bananas" (at the S. P. Ryves II and the Logos in English) painfully proves. Allen has a fresh and laughable arsenal of humor, but by the third reel he has run out of ammunition.

His scenario relates the adventures of a timid New Yorker who finds himself enlisted in the guerrilla forces of some Latin-American revolutionaries who in their jungle hideout are plotting to overthrow the reigning dictator. As a screen comic, Allen

appears to imagine himself a Buster Keaton; but the antics here reveal him as a sub-Harold Lloyd. His script, too, recalls one of Lloyd's flickers which similarly placed his hero in the hands of desperados south of the border.

**The Fine Old American Art of Quilt Making**

By Hebe Dorsey  
PARIS, May 25 (UPI).—Patchwork, long thought of as a humble homespun product, is now considered art.

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs has just brought over the Whitney Museum patchwork collection from the United States. On a commercial level, Knoll, in its new gallery, 9 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, is exhibiting 27 19th-century American patchwork quilts.

The quilts come from the private collection of New Yorker Rhoda Goodman who had accumulated so many of them that she finally had to break down and open her own quilt gallery in New York.

Mrs. Goodman, who has a solid smile and an intense interest in patchwork, said she started collecting quilts 12 years ago "because, quite frankly, that was the only form of original art I could afford." She is not interested in all patchwork. "I only buy quilts with movement," she said. "Many are hoyay, pedestrian ones but some were designed by fantastic women who expressed themselves with great strength." Her husband, James,

is an art dealer.

"I always looked at them as art but if took the Whitney Museum to open the eyes of the public and have them accept patchwork as OK, valid art," she said.

Mrs. Goodman's collection is so exceptional that Yves Vidal, president of Knoll, said last night: "At the rate at which we're going we'll be sold out in half an hour." The exhibition opened yesterday and over half the quilts (priced between \$400 and \$800) are already gone.

Tellale Fabrics

Mrs. Goodman said you can tell the age of a quilt from the component fabrics. The great ones have movement and indeed many of hers are pure op art. One in navy, red and white baby blocks, was pre-Vasarely. A pinwheel design looked like a Trova, while some clearcut tulips on a white background had the quality of a Matisse. Traditional patterns include the star of Bethlehem, grandmother flower garden, pinwheels and triangles.

Or the tulip quilt. Mrs. Goodman said: "I bought this one, not only because of the design but also because of the beautifully faded colors. Look at that green, for instance, it's not longer green. It's putty."

Pothing to an enormous star of Bethlehem quilt, she remarked that its size was in itself an indication that it was a very early one—circa 1850—"because they had huge beds in those days." The women who worked on the quilt ran out of fabrics and even the makeshifts are interesting. Of still another quilt, Roman stripes, Mrs. Goodman noted: "Look how one fabric makes the whole thing move. Here, it's the navy blue."

When decorator Baron de Cabrol remarked that the quilts looked unusually fresh, Mrs. Goodman pointed out that "women got married not with one quilt but with a baker's dozen."

"They used to put one on their bed and the rest in trunks where they often stayed, untouched. Some of them still have pencil markings."

The most unusual quilt of the collection, however, is hanging in Mr. Vidal's office and it is not for sale. It is part of Mrs. Goodman's collection and consists of stacked-up school houses, clumsy, touching and naive.

Gernreich Quilts

To show that Americans have not lost their feel for quilts, Mr. Vidal also brought over 30 modern quilts by Rudi Gernreich,

famous for the topless look that he introduced well before the girls in Saint Tropez started going bare-breasted.

Mr. Gernreich, who came over from California for the occasion, said he had been working with knitted wool, making coats and jackets. "I found the fabric so exciting that I wanted to make bedspreads for my own house. Then, those looked so good, Knoll saw them and took them for world distribution."

They are on show in Paris for the first time.

The Gernreich quilts, thank goodness, are not nostalgic and do not try to duplicate patchwork. They are completely contemporary and boldly graphic. One has a green trellis on one side and black and white brush strokes on the other. Another combines purples with black and white checkers. All have great rhythm.

Mr. Gernreich makes no secret

that he has lost faith in "Chic" has no meaning any more, he said, looking tattered himself in a black suit and snake tie. "Few women care to afford couture. I come off to spend much money on clothes, don't feel that way about because they're private moments."

Another gallery visit this week is Christie's Rue Royale, which opened recently retrospective in its finished first floor salons.

The show includes all the names, from Duchamp to and also new ones such as Larsen, a survival jeweler who works for Cartier.

Miss Lemoine's most expensive piece is a 42-carat brilliant-cut rock crystal eye every corner. One of the lotus windows is full of intricate candlesticks made from and covered with black coral. The artist, Jean-Baptiste Bonn, explained that the majority wanted to use human "No problem," she said. "had started picking a few so-called island of the dead Venice, where they get rid graveyard overflow. By many people were shocked had to make do with bones."

Henri Bouillet, director of Christofle, explained he wants to stage six exhibitions to call the public's attention to modern art. But his intention is to interest himself in working for his store, which mainly in silver and steel flatware. He also an ashtray, nails scattered square silver base, by Chilean Servando Esmeraldo contributed a silver die animal legs and Africa's P. handsome irregular silver for special knickknacks.

Some of the objects will also serve a good cause will be sold at a June 3 to benefit the campaign Venice.

The modern art kick is reaching. The Carita sisters turned over the concierges in their beauty salons to Michele Berrocal, wife a sculptor famous for his arted animals. Mrs. Berrocal fine and relatively inexpensive collection of mini-sculptures (mostly multiples) in her gallery. They are signed ala, Fontana, Matta, Bernini.

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The new German directors to go into commercial release in New York, Roger Greenberg reports. Thus in addition to its own, very real interest, it has an interest as an introduction to some of the themes and preoccupations of this latest, most fascinating, and perhaps most unsettling of the recent national cinemas." Greenberg goes on:

"The Other," directed by Robert Mulligan, was adapted by Thomas Tryon from his best-selling novel. "In every way," says Vincent Canby, the original material is "more precise, more complex and less ambiguous than the 'Summer of '35' sort of movie Robert Mulligan has made from it. Mulligan's elegant visual style served the nostalgia and romanticism of 'Summer of '42,' and it's quite effective when he is detailing the mood of the time and place of 'The Other.' However, 'The Other' is not about people or emotions; it's about plot." The cast includes Uta Hagen, who makes her film debut as the grandmother of the 10-year-old Perry twins, one of whom is responsible for the deaths of four family members.

"I Love You, I Kill You" in German with English subtitles, is the first feature film by Uwe Brandner, a young writer—mostly of science-fiction—living in Munich, and the first film by one of the 1930s and 1940s. Fortunately Steve Ihnat, who did "The Honkers" and wrote screenplay (with Stephen M. Lachs), Robertson's ability to an old formula with decor made in real life, as well as kind of direct, no-nonsense style that occasionally vated some American B-movies. The present is the "sluggish and snail-like record of three bad days in life of Lew Lathrop (James Arness), a good-natured rodeo cult rider whose only fault is that he is a little more centered than can be accounted for by a faithful wife." The film's sidekick is a rodeo player by Slim Pickens.

"Blood" from the Miami Tomb, directed by Seth Holt for almost its entire length, is a mordant, skillful and very energetic Roger Greenberg says. It is "not so much a movie as a string of too-direct devices, but I am of few more guilty pleasure cases for overstaying a lunch or more, the sunshine on a sunburn afternoon." The story of the Greenberg says, is "an unusually elaborate variation on kind of revenge from beyond grave that, from the nature of their discipline, Egyptians are running into. But it has so many more . . ."

**Air Hostess Quits, World Oldest at 61**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The world's oldest stewardess is eying her retirement after her 35 years in air miles.

"I'm in good health until 65 if they'd let me," says Miss Staggers said after a flight for Trans World.

The airline explained a contract with the Airline Association and Stewardesses Association compels retirement.

Miss Staggers is not completely. TWA is keeping on as a women's department consultant. She will be fledgling stewardess at Academy, TWA's training center at Kansa City.

Miss Staggers, who on her 60th birthday May 5, with TWA in July, 1962, the airline was flying small passenger DC-3s. In 1942, was more modern equipment, she was promoted to chief hostess.

But she decided she was not for her, so she

went to work again in 1946, regularly to Rome, Paris, London and the Middle East.

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**Fails  
at Trade,  
Key Link  
Is a Setback  
for Negotiators**

**Gewirtz**  
May 25 (UPI).—The nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reached an agreement today to coordinate negotiations on monetary problems. This was a setback for the United States, which insists it's up to the machinery to be done before talks can begin.

**Gelsenberg Halves 1971 Dividend**

Gelsenberg AG is proposing a 1971 dividend of 2 DM a share down from 4 DM paid in 1970. The oil company's management has not announced the profit. It said the lower dividend is the result of reduced prices for petrochemicals and petroleum products in general. The annual meeting to vote on the dividend was set for Aug. 17.

**New Integrated Circuit Technique**

Five Japanese electronics companies have jointly developed a technique to manufacture high quality integrated circuits (IC) for use in home electronic appliances. Sanyo Electric Co., one of the companies, reports. The new technique, based on an ion injection method, results in high resistance within the IC, more than 10 times that achieved by conventional heat diffusion methods. Sanyo says commercialization of the method will begin within one year. The development, a government subsidized project, was conducted by Sanyo, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Sharp Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.

#### Record U.K. Merger Bid

### Rank Offering £451 Million In Watney Takeover Move

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 25.—The biggest takeover bid in British history was launched today when Rank Organisation moved to absorb the Watney Mann brewery group in an exchange of stock worth £451 million (\$1.17 billion).

If successful, the bid will add Watney's 6,000 taverns and hotels to Rank's nation-wide chain of cinemas, dance halls, bowling alleys and hotels. And it will create a group with a stock market price tag of about £1 billion.

Rank's bid overshadows a takeover offer from Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan group, which Watney has been fighting off for the past four months. Mr. Joseph first offered £360 million for Watney, then stepped up the bid to £400 million.

#### Free Share Offer

Only yesterday Watney, in a letter to shareholders urging that they reject the Joseph offer, said it would give them one free share for every four held if they spurned the bid. Watney's letter also projected a 24 percent profit rise next year.

After the letter went out, Watney's shares rose on the London Stock Exchange, to 283-286 pence from 240 pence on Tuesday. Today they soared again, rising to 270-274 pence, although they later dropped back to 260-264.

Rank A shares steadied at 97-98 pence, down from 1,050 yesterday, after a sharp initial drop after the announcement of the bid for Watney.

Terms of Rank's bid are two ordinary A shares plus 22 of 9 3/4 unsecured loan stock dated 1997-2002 for every 100 Watney shares.

#### Rank Comment

A Rank spokesman said today that a merger with Watney would increase the overseas market prospects for Watney's beer, especially in Europe and the United States.

Rank also said it expects its current-year profit to rise substantially and forecast a dividend of not less than 55 percent. For the 1970-71 year, Rank paid 45 percent.

Watney chairman Michael Webster said the board will oppose the Rank takeover attempt as fiercely as it had been fighting off the bid from Grand Metropolitan.

### Profit Plunges 46.6% at ICI

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Profit plunged 46.6 percent at Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. during the first quarter this year, the giant chemical concern reported today.

Group sales, however, rose 4 percent, to £287 million from £272 million in the same period a year earlier.

ICI said net profit in the quarter was £18 million, down from £30 million in the same 1971 period.

The company said its pre-tax profit in this year's quarter had been cut by about £2 million because of the coal miners' strike. Earnings had also been hurt by difficulties in fibers trading.

Of total sales, the British market accounted for £176 million, up from £215 million a year earlier, while overseas markets accounted for £209 million, up from £197 million.

Another large British concern, Courtaulds Ltd., announced net profit rose 61.5 percent in 1971, totaling £26.6 million compared with £16.9 million in 1970.

The fibers and textile group said sales were £281.5 million, up 2.3 percent from £269.8 million the previous year.

Courtaulds declared a final dividend of 4.782 pence, making an unchanged total of 8.875 pence a share on the year.

#### Salzgitter Profit Falls

SALZGITTER, West Germany, (AP-DJ).—Salzgitter AG, the state-owned steel and machinery producer, said profit slumped 65.5

#### Merger Probe

SEELS, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Common Market commissioners investigating anti-trust of the proposed merger between SA of Belgium and its Souchon-Neuvezel spokesman said today.

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### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### U.S. Auto Sales Set Record

Sales of U.S.-made new cars set a record for mid-May, rising 14.4 percent from year-earlier levels. This follows record April deliveries for the industry, which were 8.2 percent ahead of a year earlier. In the first third of this month, the delivery rate slipped from that pace a bit, though it still remained 8.7 percent ahead of a year earlier. However, the industry's deliveries declined in mid-May last year, making this year's increase look large in comparison. All four auto companies reported increased mid-May sales. GM's deliveries rose 15.7 percent, Ford sales increased 17.5 percent, Chrysler deliveries rose 2.8 percent and American Motors reported a 27 percent gain.

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### U.S. 'Leading' Dow Index Hits Three-Year High

#### Index Rises

#### 1.4% in April

#### March Gain of 1.9% Was Biggest in Year

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—The composite index of leading economic indicators increased by 1.4 percent in April following a revised gain of 1.9 percent in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said the March index had been revised upward from 0.9 percent to 1.9 percent, the largest gain in a year, after figures for all 12 indicators in the index became available. The index now stands at 140.2 percent, with 187 equaling 100.

Movement in the index is believed to foreshadow the future trend of the economy.

Of the eight indicators available for April, seven showed improvement with only the price-labor cost ratio declining.

The indicators which gained from March to April were the average work-week, new orders for durables, plant and equipment contracts and orders, building permits, industrial material prices, stock prices, and initial claims for unemployment insurance, which is treated on an inverted basis and was a favorable figure because it declined during the month.

Strong Growth Seen

Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Passer said "the index continues to signal that strong economic growth is ahead."

He said the unusually big upward revision in March was due to large increases in consumer installment debt and net business formations.

Mr. Passer said the price-labor cost ratio has declined for the past three months as unit labor costs have increased more than prices.

Asked if the opposition to tax

increase will encompass fiscal 1974, Mr. Passer said: "I think that's a fair statement, yes."

Mr. Passer made this statement to a press conference in response to yesterday's analysis by the Brookings Institution that new or additional taxes would be necessary to finance existing programs.

"With the cooperation of Con-

gress, President Nixon and the administration are confident we can make very considerable savings" and avoid new taxes as recommended in the Brookings study, Mr. Passer said.

Budget Surplus

Meanwhile the Treasury said budget receipts exceeded outlays at \$5.5 million in April, only the second month so far this fiscal year when there was a surplus.

Receipts totaled \$34.5 billion in April while outlays were \$18.5 billion.

For the fiscal year to date, the

budget has a deficit of \$22.9 billion, compared to a deficit of \$21.5 billion for the comparable period last year.

In a separate development, outgoing Treasury Secretary John Connally said today he hopes wage and price controls can be phased out by the end of the year.

Speaking at a luncheon for reporters from Texas newspapers, Mr. Connally said all indications are supporting improvements in the U.S. economy which would make such a phasedout possible,

#### But Stock Prices Are Mixed at End

The industry reported higher mid-May car sales yesterday.

General Motors was unchanged at 77 3/4 after having traded as high as 77 1/2. GM announced the recall of 14,000 Oldsmobiles and 8,000 Buicks for inspection and possible replacement of a steering linkage part.

Delta Airlines, however, fell 2 to 57 3/8. The balance of the group was narrowly mixed.

Walt Disney surrendered 7/8 to 157 1/8, and Superior Oil 2 to 263. Also lower were Polaroid, 3/8 to 147 3/4; Avon Products, 1 1/2 to 121 1/4; and American Telephone, 1/2 to 49, an ex-dividend.

Puritan lost 1 1/4 to 66, but McDonald's, the fast-food franchising firm, rose 1 1/4 to 121 1/2.

Gulf & Western Up

Gulf & Western climbed 1 1/2 to 42 1/4. Yesterday, president David N. Gussman reiterated an earlier company projection that it will earn \$2.20 a share this year against fiscal 1971's profit of \$1.63 a share.

J. W. Newberry edged up 1/8 to 21 3/8, although it reported a first-quarter loss larger than that of a year ago.

Prices closed on a steady note in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.02 to 27.94, but declines topped advances, 469 to 459. Turnover was 4.38 million shares, down from 4.45 million yesterday.

Volatile Champion Hoses Builders climbed 4 1/4 to 100 5/8, while Guardian Industries gained 4 1/2 to 123 1/2.

However, L. S. Good dropped 4 1/2 to 23 after reporting a sharply lower first-quarter net.

Bobcat rose 1/2 to 15 1/4. It reported a profit in the first quarter against a loss a year earlier.

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page)



# American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Div.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.		Sls.	
High.	Low.	Olv.	In s	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
50%	30%	AAR Corp	20	207	92	325	325	331	+ 2	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-
16%	11%	Aberdeen Pet	40	5	124	124	124	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Aberdeen Pet	7	2	2	2	2	2	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-
5%	2%	Acme Hamit	15	24	45	45	45	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	1%	Acme Prec	6	2	2	2	2	2	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-
4%	2%	Acme Prec	11	5	45	45	45	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
8%	5%	Adams Russ	52	5	54	54	54	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
8%	5%	Admiral Int	40	3	234	234	234	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
4%	4%	AEE Plast P	10	6	67	67	67	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Aerodes Inc	26	3	35	35	35	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
16%	11%	Aerojet Corp	24	24	24	24	24	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
20%	16%	Aerojet Corp	11	10	10	10	10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Aerosol Inc	54	26	26	26	26	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
5%	4%	Aerosol	12	5	54	54	54	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
11%	10%	Aerovox Co	21	10%	10%	10%	10%	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
7%	7%	Afrii Corp	77	57	45	45	45	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
11%	11%	Afrii Corp	22	16%	16%	16%	16%	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
7%	7%	Afrii Corp	7	4	4	4	4	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
20%	16%	Afrii Corp	25	11%	11%	11%	11%	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
12%	11%	Airbus A300	1	10	10	10	10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
4%	4%	Airbus A300	23	23	23	23	23	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
27%	18%	Airwick Corp	18	23	23	23	23	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
18%	18%	Ajax Mag	59	23	23	23	23	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
20%	20%	Ajex Mag	200	200	200	200	200	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel S	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
16%	16%	Alcatel S	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
9%	5%	Alcatel Alsth	57	57	57	57	57	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
5%	5%	Alcatel Alsth	49	49	49	49	49	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
2%	2%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	
22%	16%	Alcatel Alsth	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100										

## American Stock Exchange Trading

## **International Bonds Traded in Europe**

**Midday Indicated Prices**

European Gold Market			
	May 25, 1972	Op.	C.L.
London .....	58.92	57.00	—
Zurich .....	57.05	57.05	U
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	56.03	56.00	—
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

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#### Tokyo Exchange

May 25, 1973

Price  
Yen

Gloss ... 265  
Camera 225  
Print 433

o. Print.	433	Mitsubishi Corp.
ank	500	Mitsubishi & Co.
photo	385	Mitsukoshi

Motor ...	340 Sharp
	130 Nippon-Kess.

414 Shiseido  
1,920 Sony Corp.  
150 Sumitomo Bk

ET P ... 350 Sumitomo Bk.  
rap .... 532 Taihio Marine  
Brewery - 292 Takeba Chem.

Brewery . 249 Takada Coop  
n ..... 216 Teijin .....  
I Wks . 200 Tokyo Marins

E. Ind. 715 Toray Toyota Motor

European Gold Market			
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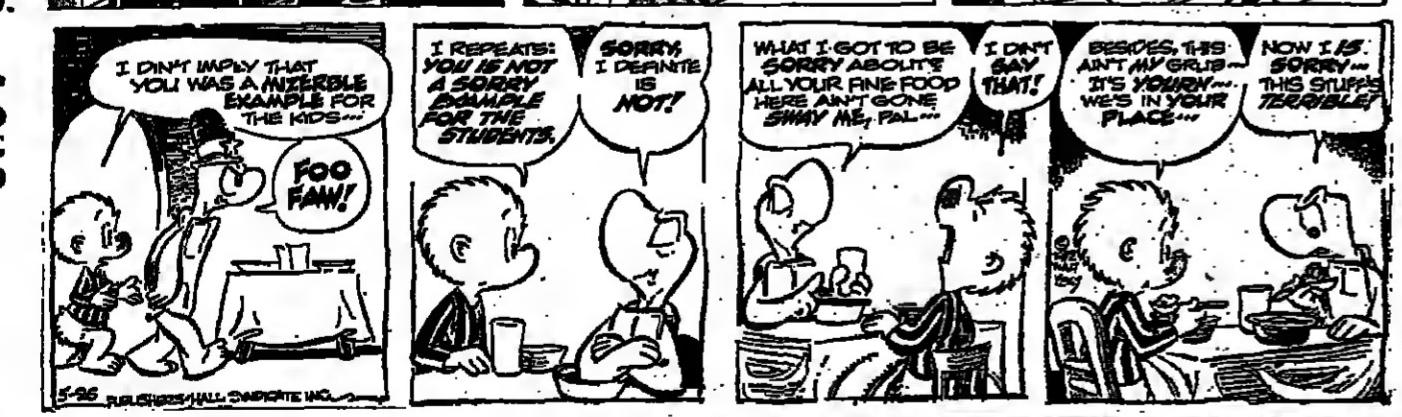
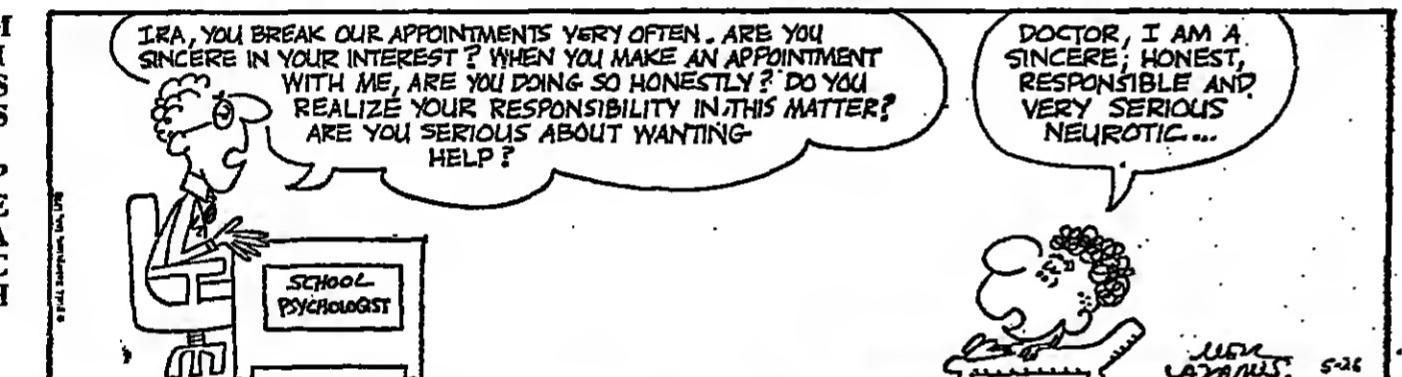
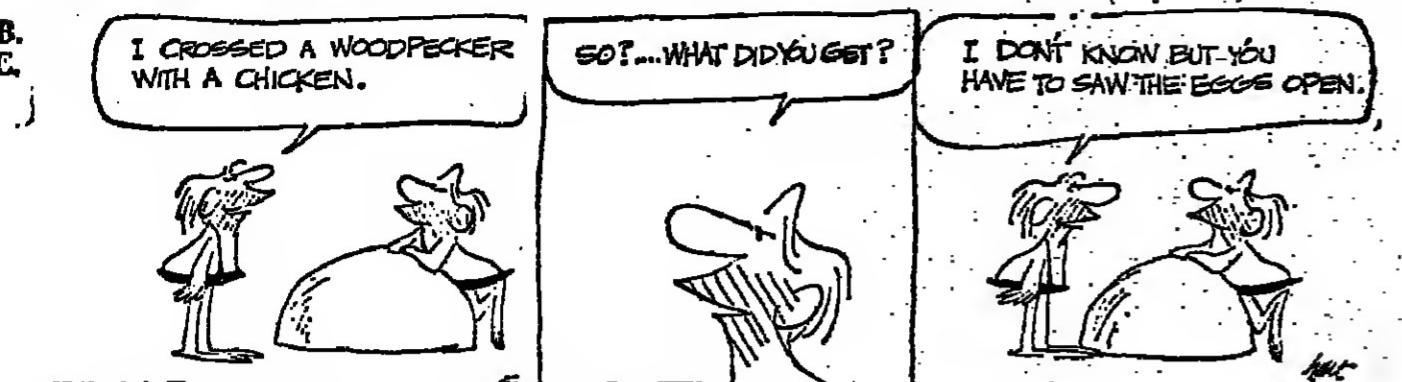
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in a duplicate game in Rio de Janeiro, South had his winning strategy on inferences he drew from West's outbursts during the auction—despite the fact that the declarer was an English-speaker and the opponents spoke only Portuguese.

South opened with a strong two-bid in spades. There was a violent explosion of Portuguese to his left, from which he correctly inferred that West had a possible bid and needed to know whether the two-bid was strong or weak.

Eventually West calmed down and passed, and South's partner responded three diamonds. This started West off again, at even greater speed and volume. Clearly he was worried by the diamond bid, and suspected that it might be artificial, perhaps showing the diamond ace.

When the torrent of Portuguese abated, North-South bid competently to six spades. South's jump rebid to four spades showed a solid suit, and North's raise

to five spades was an invitation that South accepted.

When South saw the dummy, everything looked simple: six spade tricks, five top tricks in the side suits and heart ruff. He was about to play the diamond ace from dummy when he recalled West's agitation upon hearing the three-diamond bid. West no doubt held five or six diamonds, and if it was six a small precaution was necessary.

South therefore played low from the dummy at the first trick and congratulated himself when East discarded a club. West continued with the diamond queen, and the declarer again played low from the dummy and ruffed in his hand.

Now it was a simple matter to play hearts, ruffing the third round from dummy, and draw trumps. The potential club loser was eventually discarded on the diamond ace.

If South had played the diamond ace at the first trick, East would have ruffed and the defense would eventually have made a club trick to beat the slam. The ducking play was risky even without the help of a volatile Brazilian opponent, but few players would have thought of it at the table.

**Salution to Previous Puzzle**

S-T-A-N S-I-T-A-B-S A-D-I-T  
C-A-M-P D-O-R-L-O N-V-I-S-H  
H-U-E B-A-U-D-B-A-H  
E-P-I-C-L-E-S D-I-K-A-Y-S  
M-E-T-A-L-L-E S-O-L-D-E-R-S  
V-I-L-L-E S-I-L-E-S  
A-G-S-U-S-T-E-S  
S-I-E-R-E-L-L-E-S  
U-V-I-E-H-A  
R-E-B-E-L-T-E-S  
C-O-L-E-N R-O-D-S-T-E-R  
P-A-S-S-E-D-O-N  
E-L-T-A-P-E-S  
L-E-A-M-S-E-S  
S-N-E-L-L  
M-E-C-E-N-A-B-U-D-O  
D-O-B-L-E  
H-O-D-D-I-G-E  
P-O-D-D-E  
P-E-R-K  
A-M-T-R-E  
B-L-I-E-T  
F-I-V-E-S  
I-S-H-I-E-R  
J-F-S

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East

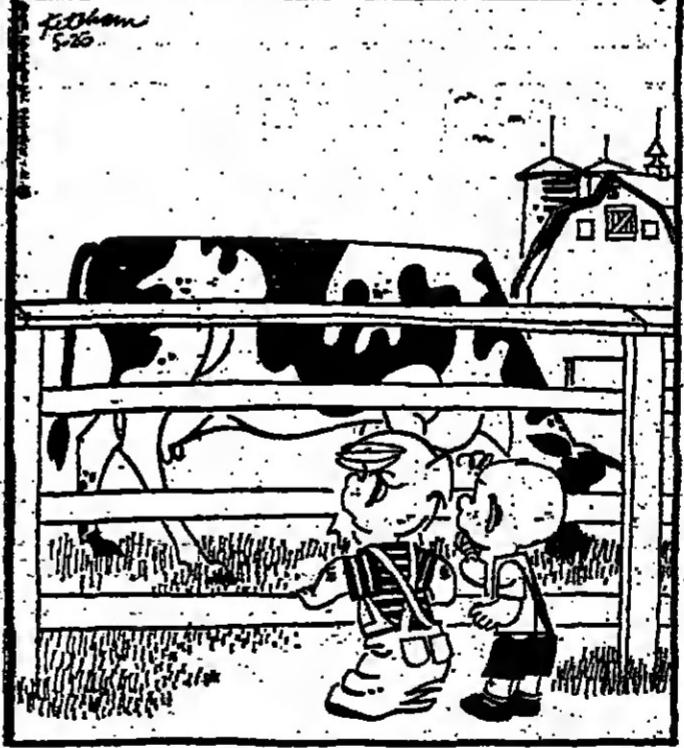
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass

6 ♤ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**



ONE IS FOR PARASIZED, ONE IS HOMOGENIZED, ONE IS SKIN AND I GUESS THE OTHER ONE MUST BE FOR CREAM.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOGI

RAVOL

TALMEL

CINCHA

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

IT'S "      "

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Answer  What you think is yours—OPINION

## BOOKS

## THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER

By Eudora Welty. Random House. 180 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Howard Moss

EUDORA Welty's novel, "The Optimist's Daughter," which first appeared in the New Yorker of March 15, 1968, is a miracle of compression, the kind of book small in scope but profound in its implications, that rewards a lifetime of work.

Known as a "Southern regionalist," Miss Welty is too good for pigeon-holing labels. Though she has stayed close to home, two interlocking nations have been demonstrated in her fiction: how easily the ordinary turns into legend, and how firmly the exotic is grounded in the banal. They are subjects only partly dependent on locale. In "The Optimist's Daughter" we are in the South once more, but a South where real distinctions are made between Texas and Mississippi, and Mississippi and West Virginia. And if place has been Miss Welty's touchstone, the pun implicit in the word "place" comes alive in her new novel; its colloquial meaning—caste, class, position—is as important as its geographical one.

She does something new by sickening in Laurel's ground in a few details of her childhood days at the mountaintop house in West Virginia, which recall Becky's hood as well, are the most beautiful pages in the Welty's extraordinary book.

Laurel, simply nostalgic, arena of the action would be what we would have won't have history. Miss Welty dresses the balance in two

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## Observer

**Kids Without End**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—The kids, the kids! Remember the kids? Of course. Who could forget? They were the hit of the '60s. The agony and the glory. Already we begin to miss them. The music is tired. Everybody is getting older, dumber. The country feels knee-deep in it. Massacre's frequency has made it a bore. Nixon is a rerun. The love-in is forgotten, and the country plus its hope on jail. Where have they gone, those great, exciting, infuriating kids? They have gone to suck. They are poor losers, those kids.

Look what they're up to. Look at the birth rate. Those kids have reached the age where they ought to be having kids of their own, but they're not doing it. The birth rate is going down, down, down.

What if those kids are going to quit reproducing altogether?

What if they are planning the ultimate vengeance on America? Liberation by no reproduction!

What a rotten betrayal that would be! After all these years of faithful devotion to anti-Communism, to find that America was to be done in by Zero Reproduction! A bitter dose if so.

\* \* \*

Let us be calm. Let us try to think clearly. Zero Reproduction is surely implausible. The Defense Department and the Justice Department would never let anybody get away with it. The kids are surely up to something quite different.

Suppose, for instance, that the kids liked being the kids so much that they didn't ever want to give it up. That may be hard for a lot of us old no-kids to understand, not having had the experience of going through kidhood in the '60s when the big test thing in America—outside of paranoia—was kids.

There was one huge bloc of people qualifying as kids in this country during the '60s. Sometimes it seemed that kids was all there was. What with grandmothers going around in hair the color of blue jeans.

The kids must have realized as they moved from Beatles to Stones, aging, becoming cunning—they must have realized that soon, if they were not careful, there would be more kids coming along to take their places. And that, the authentic original kids, created by the flap-doodle industry of the '60s, would then become, in relentlessly successive stages of Nixonian inevitability, over-30, middle-aged and finally—the last gashly twist of euphemism—"senior citizens."

It could be prevented. Yes, they would have foreseen that those kids of ours. Oh, they were smart, those kids! We kept going to the schools to tell those imbecile teachers how smart our kids were. There have never been kids as smart as our kids.

They would have grasped the point. The way to go on being the kids for the rest of their lives would have been obvious to them: cut back reproduction. Smart, eh? Look: as their mothers and dads picked the kids' wet towels off the living-room floor for the last time and shuffled off to paradise—as this happened all over America, the kids would be becoming over-30 and middle-aged.

\* \* \*

Power. That's what goes with being over-30 and middle-aged. Power. The kids who had always wanted to run things, would now be running things. Only one thing could spoil it for them. They knew that from experience. Kids could spoil it. Their kids. Have a lot of kids running around the country and people who are running things can't enjoy their power.

Yes, they would have grasped the point, all right, and seen the solution. If they limited themselves to just a few children among them—cut back the birth rate to a clever point at which their own children would always remain in the minority—if they did that, they could go on for years and years, maybe forever, being in charge.

Oh, you crazy kids! You were wonderful in the '60s, even after all you did to us. What parents we must have been to have created you! Why are you denying us the joy of seeing you up against—kids?

Marvin Gaye with his sparring partner, Tom Hanna.

WP.

**Motown's Gaye**

By Tom Zito

**DETROIT (WP).**—The best place to find Marvin Gaye, Motown singer and composer, is in the basement of the King Solomon Baptist Church, where every weekday he and sparring partner Tom Hanna climb into the ring to trade blows under the supervision of their trainer, John Brown.

"Marvin is getting to be a good fighter," says Hanna, himself a middleweight title contender. "Of course he's still got his dues to pay in fighting, so you can't hold back when you're in there. He's come out with some bloody noses and messed up lips."

None of the 20 or so trainers and fighters working at the church treats Marvin Gaye as an established hero of the music world.

"I'd like to have the ability to climb into a ring some day if I wanted to," he says later, while driving back to his home. "If someone asked me to climb in with Muhammad Ali, I'd like to be able to go a few rounds. Not that I want to give up singing entirely. I could never completely stop making records."

Recently Marvin Gaye appeared on stage for the first time in three and a half years at the Kennedy Center benefit for Pride Inc., a black self-help organization in Washington, D.C.).

"I didn't really want to do the concert," he said, "but my parents live in Washington, and my mother kept asking me if I'd do it for her. Mothers are like that."

Marvin Gaye lives on Detroit's west side in a heavily-black, suburban-like area. The houses are large, though not enormous, and huge trees line the street. Inside, everything is soft and plush.

"I really don't have that much occasion to go outside my house," Gaye says. "I don't even go out and walk around town. I'm happy just being here with my wife Anna and my six-year-old son Marvin. And then we take care of two more children that belong to my niece."

"I stopped touring three or four years ago because it had just become too maddening," he says.

"All that traveling, being pushed and grabbed and poked and picked and caressed and kissed. I didn't need it. Besides, it gets to a point where you make so much money and then you wonder what you can do with it. My family is comfortable, we're happy, and I just don't want to be away from them that much."

"It's nice to think of singing as a kind of hobby. Of course it can get a bit excessive when you're working on a record for 25 hours straight in the studio. But I like to take my time. I'm a perfectionist. The people at the record company would like an album every six months. If you don't work, they come to you and say, 'Look Marvin, we're losing sales on you.' I can never understand why there's so much of a rush to get an album out. Do they think I'm going to die? I'm 32, and I figure I've got 40 years to go."

Marvin Gaye began singing at the age of 5, when his father, a Pentecostal minister, took him to services. He continued singing in junior high and high school, then joined the Air Force (where he said they wouldn't let him sing).

In 1959 he was a member of a Washington D.C. recording group, the Marquis, and then joined the Moonglows until they broke up. In 1960 he and fellow Moonglow Harvey Fuqua (who would become a big Motown writer and producer) came to Detroit and the following year began working for Berry Gordy Jr., who had just founded Motown, a black-oriented music company that would become world famous for its highly individual and stylized brand of rhythm 'n' blues (soul) music, initially characterized by an accent on every beat and the immediately recognizable solid-sounding bass of James Jamerson.

At first Gaye ("I added the 'e' when I was unsure of myself. I could drop it if now") was a studio drummer and even toured in Smokey Robinson's band for five months. But he soon recorded his own first hit, "Stubborn Kind of Fellow" in 1962, which was followed by a string of other hits that have become soul classics: "Blitch Blize," "Ain't That Peculiar." "Can I Get a Witness?" to name a few.

But it was really his "What's Going On" album, released last year, that established Marvin Gaye as Motown's most influential artist. It was record that captured the atmosphere of social, political and ecological upheaval in an overwhelmingly sophisticated musical fashion. It was Motown's first "concept" album and also the company's first entirely "socially conscious" album.

Since the release of "What's Going On" almost every Motown group has tried to follow its lead. None has yet succeeded, and the gap may be further widened by the imminent release of Gaye's new single, "You're the Man," which comments on what he terms "the current political game."

"A lot of people have talked about the album in terms of it being a black record. Now obviously, as a black man there are things about my ethnicity that are going to come through my music. In fact, I'm bothered by the dilution that's occurring in black music today. It's getting watered down into a homogenized kind of American music and we're losing touch with the styles of people like Muddy Waters and Jimmy Reed who really started rhythm 'n' blues."

"But I conscientiously avoided using the word 'black' on the entire record. I didn't want the album to appear to be addressed only to blacks. I was writing and singing about all people and that's the audience I'm reaching for."

"There are some people who would say that I should concentrate more on my own people. And I'm concerned about the problem of minority groups—particularly economic problems. But believe me, Puerto Ricans, for example, have a much tougher time than blacks today. The problem isn't really color. The problem is that the whole world is sick. It looks nice on the outside, but inside it's rotten. There's no feeling."

"Everyone seems to think of me in terms of my voice," says Marvin Gaye and he leans back and closes his eyes. "But I know God's real gift to me is compensation. Some day I do believe I shall write some very beautiful music."

**PEOPLE:**

Now, If He Could Reverse the Charge

Where there's a gear there's a way. So thought Hank Tidwell, 16, of Melbourne, Fla., who found his car would go only in reverse. He backed across town, about two miles, including one stretch across a causeway. Once, said Tidwell, "there was a lady driving behind me, ... in front of me, you know. Her expression was that she couldn't believe what she was seeing. I must have made the day for people on the causeway. They were pointing and laughing. Policeman A.J. Bruneau didn't think it was funny. He ticketed Tidwell for "improper backing."

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**ACQUITTED:** Actor Burt Lancaster, 58, in Los Angeles, of drunk driving charges. He still faces a possible six-month suspension of his license for refusing to take a sobriety test.

**QUITTING:** Helen Creek, who resigned from the Woodbury, Conn., town zoning commission rather than quit smoking during board meetings as ordered by the board of selectmen. **WRITING:** Hastic Love, serving 30 years for rape in Brushy Mountain Prison, Tenn., a petition—an toilet paper—demanding an explanation for why he was denied proper paper on which to file legal action aimed at ending his sentence.

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**SOUNDS IN THE NIGHT (Stilled):** Talking self-service gasoline pumps at a service station in Brecon, Wales. Whenever a motorist pulled into the station at night, a tape recording would go on telling him how to operate the self-service system. Now the town council has ordered the tape mechanism removed. But complaining neighbors are not satisfied. They say they still are awakened at night by noisy motorists shouting and slamming doors.

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**ENGAGED:** Carmen Carven, 63, founder of the Carven perfume and high-fashion enterprises, and Swiss industrialist René Grot. The couple, both widowed, will marry June 7.

**BORN:** To actress Sue Lyon, 26, who played the title role of "Lolita" at the age of 14, and Roland Harrison, her second husband, their first child, Nona Merrill Harrison, in Hollywood.

**RECEIVED:** Aristotle Onassis, currently touring Iran, by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, at Tehran. Onassis is reportedly negotiating an agreement to

to

his

hour,

according to Chabert.

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The thousands of coins toss by tourists into Rome's Trevi Fountain generally find their way into the pockets of small boys who wade in and fish them out at night. This week, however, three older boys tried to bring it out in broad daylight using large magnets attached to fishing lines. Two plainclothes policemen tried to stop the boys, aged 16 to 19, and one suffered a bad bitten hand for his pains. The youths were charged with the outrage, violence and resistance.

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